Purifies and Beautifies the Skin by restoring to healthy activity the CLOGGED, IRRI-TATED, INFLAMED, SLUGGISH, or OVERWORKED PORES.

to greater than the combined sales of all other skin a site kinn copys. Sold tarouchout the world Price. as the popt FARW many a house 1. King Edwards L. London Carlot Chris. Conf. Bold Props. Boston U. S. /

ENGLAND TO THE RESCUE.

Continued from First Page

Government had taken. The Government did not dream of extending the conquest to Darfur. That was a nightmare, a creation of Sir Charles Dilke's imagination. The rumor of a British advance would spread with lightning-like rapidity in the Mahdist regions. There could be no better diversion in favor of the Italians, even if the expedition went no further than Akasheh, one-third of the way to Dongola.

John Redmond, member for Waterford City and one of the Parnellite leaders, said that if the expedition met with a misfortune similar to that which had befallen the Italians the news would be received with satisfaction by the greater rumber of the Irish members of the House.

Mr. Labouchere's motion to adjourn was rejected by a vote of 268 to 126. Government had taken. The Government not dream of extending the conquest to

Akasheh, the town referred to by Mr. Curzon and Mr. Balfour, is the point south of Wady Halfa, which it is the present intention of the Government to make the terminus of a railway from Wady Halfa. Part of a line is still in existence, but it has not been used since the evacuation of Dongola in 1885. Engineers report that the rapid completion of the line could be easily effected.

KASSALA THREATENED.

MAHDIST ARMY MARCHING AGAINST THE TOWN.

STRONG ITALIAN REINFORCEMENTS EXPECTED THERE YESTERDAY-THE PLACE AND

Rome, March 16.-A dispatch from Massowah, under yesterday's date, confirms the reports that the der yesterlags a Mahdist army is marching against Kassala. The Italians are determined to hold Kassala, and with this object have forwarded strong re-enforcements, which are expected to reach Kassala to-day.

portance has already been explained in The Trib and which the Italians, assisted by the Anglo-Egyptians, are preparing to defend against the at-tacks of the Dervishes, is 42) kilometres, or about hree hundred miles, from Massowah. halfway between that port on the Red Sea, the headquarters and base of operations for the Italian troops in Abyssinia, and Omdurman, on the Nile, the capital of the Mahdi, who has sent his Dervishes to recapture Kassala, which commands the route through the desert, between the Nile and the Red If they succeed in their enterprise, it will disastrous both to the Egyptian colony of Italy and to the Anglo-Egyptian province, extending north of it across the desert to Tokar and the Suakim

Kassala belorged to Egypt until 1885, when it fell into the hands of the Dervishes, at about the time they drove the Egyptians under Gordon from Khartoum, where the latter lost his life. It was captured two years ago by the Italians, who, mitced by British diplomacy, imprudently occupied the territory northwest of Massowah, instead of concentrating their forces for the conquest of the Tigre province of Abyssinia. According to cable dispatches, they are now hurrying reinforcements, which were expected there yesterday, to defend Kassala against the threatening hordes of the Dervishes. These Italian troops must have marched for sixteen days across the desert, since this is the time usually spent by caravans between Massowah and Kassala. They follow the route passing through Keren, and along which was built the old Egyptian te egraph line. Count Luigi Tenndal, who visited Kassala a few years ago, gives a dismal description of that city, which enjoys an unenvisible reputation, from the sandy dust in the atmospherer sixteen hours daily a "diabolical" wind blows constantly the year round, filling the eyes, ears and mouth with an impalpable dus, single stone house. In the whole city the made of mud, which is groon ciried by the heat and wind, and falls into fragments which increase the amount of dust aiways floating in the streets. Since the occupation of Kassala by the Italians some improvements have been made, especially in the large squares, where are the barracks, the postedifice, the palace of the Governor and the other offices of the administration. The place has a good supply of excellent water. This is the only redeeming feature in the bad sanitary condition of Kassala, and it will considerably assist the Italian garrison when it is surrounded by the Madhist hordes, which will not be able, like the Abyssinians besieging Makale, to compel a surrender from soliders exhausted by the want of drinking water.

A BIG WAR CREDIT TO BE ASKED. Kassala belorged to Egypt until 1885, when it fell

A BIG WAR CREDIT TO BE ASKED. MORE THAN 120,000,000 FRANCS REQUIRED FOR

EXPENSES OF THE ABYSSINIAN CAMPAIGN. Ronie, March 16 .- It is understood that the Gov credit of upward of 120,000,000 francs to meet the expenses of the Abyssinian campaign. This sum w.l. include the expenditures of the Crispi Government and cover the projected expenses up to the end of 1896.

A CABINET COUNCIL IN LONDON. LORD WOLSELEY PRESENT AT A HURRIEDLY SUMMONED MEETING.

March 16 .- A hastily summoned Cabine council was held to-day at which General Lord Wolseley, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, was present. The Cabinet was in session two hours.

THE CZAR HONORS KING MENELEK. RUSSIAN INTERVENTION MAY BE ASKED BY THE

ABYSSINIAN MONARCH. Vienna, March 16 .- A dispatch to the "Neue Freie Presse' from St. Petersburg says that the Czar has conferred upon King Menelek of Abys-

Czar has conferred upon King Nenelek of Abyssinia the Grand Cordon of St. George, the highest
military decoration in the gift of the Russian Emperor, and that Baron de Meyendorff. Councillor
of the Russian Embassy at Rome, will transmit
the decoration to Abyssinia.

It is expected in St. Petersburg, the dispatch
says, that King Menelek will ask Russia to intervene between Abyssinia and Italy for the conclusion of peace on the basis of the independence of
Abyssinia and the restoration of the old frontiers
of Erythrea.

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE EXPEDITION.

Paris, March 16.—The "Figaro" says that the British expedition into the Soudan is undertaken



THE ARMENIAN MASSACRES

are the cause of our having a magnificent assortment of the very choicest qualities and varieties of genuine Turkish rugs. The poor Armenians on account of their great impoverishment bundled up all of their magnificent rugs (all kinds and sizes together) and shipped them to us in order to obtain a little money. These superior goods are strewn over our floors indiscriminately, Shirvan,

some of the best will no doubt become extinct. We of-fer great bargains in these.

Such an opportunity has never before occurred. These goods have not been treated with chemicals to make them appear old.

FURNITURE. CASH OR CREDIT OWPERTHWAIT & 104, 106 and 108 West 14 95 NEAR BT AV.

THE LONDON PRESS DIVIDED. A CONSPICUOUS LACK OF ENTHUSIASM OVER THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

London, March 16 .- All the Egyptian troops in Cairo will go to the frontier. Beyond the details of the preparations and the means of transit there is which of all the papers most strongly favors the venture, advocates allowing Egypt eventually to reconquer the Soudan. Elsewhere the feeling is expressed that the brief statement made in the House of Commons by Mr. Curzon does not supply sufficient data to enable a definite judgment to be

made.

"The Standard" justifies the advance, because the military advisers of the Government recommend it.

"The Daily News" says that if real danger exists the country will support the Government if the dispatch of the expedition is an act of prudence and not of reckless adventure.

"The Chronicle" takes the most gloomy view of the matter. It says that the country is committed to unknown perils, and is drifting it is not known whither.

whither.
Unofficial military opinion is divided, but it is generally regarded as hopeless to employ Egyptian troops without a mixture of British soldiers.

DR. PETERS ASSERTS HIS INNOCENCE. HE ASKS A PUBLIC TRIAL IN ORDER TO CLEAR

Berlin, March 16.-Dr. Carl Peters, the African explorer, isued a statement last evening denying absolutely the charges of brutality and which were made against him by Herr Bebel and others in the course of the debate on the colonial estimates in the Reichstag last week. Dr. Peters adds that he has requested Prince Hohenlohe to accord a trial before the public course to him, in order to enable him to clear his character.

A STEAMSHIP BLOWN TO ATOMS. SUNPOWDER EXPLODES ON THE MATADI, KILLING FORTY-ONE PEOPLE.

London, March 16 -A dispatch from Boma, in the ongo Free State, says that the British steamer Matadi, which sailed from Liverpool on January 2 Matadi, which sailed from Liverpool on January 22 and Sierra Leone on February 5, was destroyed at Boma on March 7 by an explosion of gunpowder. Twenty-five Europeans and sixteen negroes were killed. Among the dead are a missionary named Havek and his wife. The captain and four officers are the only survivors of the crew. The vessel had on board twelve tons of gunpowder, all of which was ignited, blowing the ship into fragments.

FORCED CONVERSIONS TO ISLAM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONSTANTLY MAKING

REPRESENTATIONS ON THE SUB-JECT TO THE PORTE.

London, March 16 .- In the House of Comm to-day, George N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secfor the Foreign Office, replying to ques-

BIMETALLISM IN EUROPE. RESOLUTIONS TO BE PRESENTED IN THREE PAR LIAMENTS TO DAY.

Paris, March 16 .- M. Meline will present a bin lic resolution in the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow. At the same time a similar resolution will be presented to the German Reichstag and the British House of Commons.

PROVISIONS AS CONTRABAND OF WAR. THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT ASKED TO APPROVE

London, March 16 .- Robert A. Yerburgh, Conservative, member for Chester, sked in the House of Commons to-day if, in view of the increasing dependence of the United Kingdom upon foreign

western side of St. George's Island, but after that its course is not known to any one but the cable company's officers. Its course after leaving the coast is also kept a profound scretand is not marked on any of the public charts. This cable is considered to be of the greatest importance and its location is to be kept secret to prevent any possible attempt in time of war to interrupt communication between Halifax and Bermuda.

A SURPRISE TO REFORM LEADERS.

VIEWS OF AN AMERICAN IN THE TRANS-VAAL ON JAMESON'S RAID.

Lakewood, N. J., March 16 .- J. Bryant Lindley, general manager in South Africa of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New-York, is a brother of Dr. C. L. Lindley, who has made Lakewood his winter home for several years and whose younger days were spent in Africa, where he participated in the Boer war. Dr. Lindley has just received a communication from his brother, which gives some nteresting information on the late trouble in the Transvaal and of the circumstances leading thereto. When Mr. Knight, United States Consul, made his official investigation, Mr. Lindley, who, for ten practised law in New-York City, accompanied him on his trip to Pretoria, the capital, as legal adviser. He therefore had ample opportunity of making a thorough search into the motives for the uprising. From his observations he is strongly onvinced that Jameson's raid was a total and unexpected surprise to the reform leaders, as they had no weapons or ammunition prepared for such an emergency. When the news reached them, Mr. Lindley says, they paid no heed to it, treating it as a canard; and it was only when they were thoroughly assured of its truth that they hastily armed themselves with whatever warlike material they could lay hands on, an act that they considered necessary for their own protection from the masses in Johannesburg, rather than as conclusive evidence that they sided with Dr. "Jim."

Mr. Lindiey declares his doubt that the Boers had any fear of the citizens of Johannesburg unless lawless acts over which they had no control compelled them to resort to desperate methods. He is satisfied that Dr. Jameson never thought of crossing the border, unless rioting or bloodshed occurred in Johannesburg. Mr. Lindley explains the allegation that a letter asking for aid in that city was sent to Dr. Jameson by saying that the copy of a letter which had been prepared for such a contingency by some means feil into the hands of Jameson entirely without the consent or knowledge of the Reform Committee. He is also of the opin-ion that the statement that the Boers sent such a cetter to Jameson in order to get him to cross the border with his troops is entirely without foundation. He also calls false the report that traitors in the camp of the reformers furnished the Boer Government with copies of letters and resolutions that would place the reformers in a treasonable light, giving as his reason the simple fact that there were no such letters or resolutions to be obtained. Mr. Lindley thus proceeds: "The Reform Com-mittee, I am satisfied, were simply playing one of the biggest games of bluff on record. That is the secret of the whole business. They actually led the Government to believe that they had 20,000 stand of arms and warlike material in like proportion, whereas they had not more than enough portion, whereas they had not more than enough to protect themselves against an outbreak of mob violence in the city itself. Jameson's precipitate act in crossing the border spoiled everything. At that time the Government was beginning to climb gently down and was making concessions; everything was in a fair way to a happy outcome. No wonder the committee could not and would not credit the news of Jameson's move until twenty-four bours after he was in Transvani territory."

Mr. Lindley affirms, in most positive language, his belief that there was no plot to upset the pres-

VORY SOAP IT FLOATS

If Ivory were not the best soap it would not be found at more grocery stores than any other.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TL

ent form of government. The intention, he says, was, by a great show of earnestness and moral suasion, with of course their reputed military strength, to make the Government recede from its high position and accede to their demands for redress. When it was proposed to attempt to secure their claims by a show of arms at a meeting of the Reform Committee, Mr. Lindley observes that it was Mr. Hammond who arose and, waving the Transvaal flag, remarked: "Gentlemen, I wish it to be clearly understood that this is the flag we are to fight under." It was clearly understood that no force of arms was to be attempted, but that the object of the assemblage was to strengthen the Boer Republic by procuring the reforms they were agitating.

Boer Republic by procuring the reforms they were agitating.

Speaking of the treatment of the men in prison, Mr. Lindley confirms the telegraphed news that they are receiving excellent care and attention. Although confined by the orders of President Kriger, they are loud in their praises of his quick action to suppress Jameson and the statesmansiphe displayed under the circumstances. They also, Mr. Lindley says, have nothing but commendation for General Jouhert's superior generaliship.

Commenting on Cecil Rhodes's part in the uprising, Mr. Lindley says that he has ample ground for the belief that the former had no knowledge whatever of the intentions of Dr. Jameson.

PINEAPPLES AND BANANAS.

OPENING OF THE ACTIVE SEASON OF IM-PORTATION-IMMENSE ANNUAL RE-CONDITIONS IN CUBA

AND FLORIDA.

larger and more mature fruit, which was sold fe pineapple supply for this market has hitherto come

apples, and the quantity annually grown was rapidly increasing. Florida pineapples are regarded as ording to the size and condition of the fruit. Choice for from \$16 to \$20 a hundred.

Some of the largest and finest pineapples the world come from the Azores Islands, in the sold for from 50 cents to \$1.25 each, according to the size and condition.

BANANA IMPORTS AND SOURCES OF SUP PLY.

the receipts at this port were 275,000 bunches against 280,000 bunches in the corresponding two months of last year, and it is estimated on this basis that the total receipts at all ports of the country, this year, will be fully 14,000,000 bunches.

The banana supply of this country comes mainly from Baracoa, Jamaica, Port Limon and Guatemain, cargoes of from 16,000 to 25,000 bunches each being transported by a large fleet of steamships constructed especially for the carrying of fruit. California receives a considerable supply of bananas from the Hawatian Islands.

New-York formerly received more bananas annually than either New-Orleans, Philade-pola, Beston, Baltimore, or Montreal, Canada, which are the other principal receiving ports. Since 1883, however, New-Orleans, which largely supplies the Southern and Western markets, has far ountripped all other ports. The prestige gained by the Crescent City is attributed to the superior wharf and railroad facilities in that city, where freightears approach within fifty feet of the banana-laden steamships. The freight trains have from twenty is thirty cars each, and as soon as the cars are loaded they are hurfled to their destinations, the trains, on account of their perishable freight, being given the right of way over even passenger trains. During the active season the receipts in New-York frequently exceed 150,000 bunches a week, and several cargoes, aggregating from 50,000 to 60,000 bunches, are sometimes sold at public auction in a single day.

Bananas are classed as "firsts," "seconds" and "thirds," but these designations simply indicate the size of the bunches, and have no reference to the quality of the fruit. The average number of bananas is from 90 cents to \$11.5 a bunch for "firsts," the price of "seconds" and "thirds" being proportionately less. The present wholesale price of bananas is from 90 cents to \$11.5 a bunch for "firsts," the price of "seconds" and "thirds" being proportionately less.

HE SAW A POINT AT LAST. Washington correspondence of The Chicago Trib-

one. Obtuseness of Englishmen in appreciating the point of a story was eleverly illustrated to-day in a yarn spun on a sofa in the story-tellers' angl. as one of the corners in the House of Representatives is designated. An American and an Englishman were doing the Old Country on foot, and at a crossroad they came to a signpost which gave the distance from that point to the nearest town, stating the number of miles in figures. Beneath this was the inscription:

The humor of this suggestion was appreciated instantly by the American, who laughed uproariously, while the Englishman's face was as expressionless as the chalky cliffs of Dover. After the pair had trudged three or four miles the Englishman suddenly burst into a loud and boisterous laugh, to the amazement of his American com-What on earth are you laughing at so hearti-"asked the Yankee.

ly?" asked the Yankee.
"Why, the point of that signboard inscription has just become apparent to me," replied the Englishman. "Suppose the bloomin' blacksmith wasn't there to give the necessary directions."

! World's Fair! Highest-Award!

MPERIAL *GRANUM STANDARD M

Is prescribed by Physicians, Relied in Hospitals, Depended on by Nurses and Endorsed by THE-PRESS. Pure and UNSWEETENED, Safe and Reliable. SOLD by DRUGGISTS Everywhere. The missing missing in the missing in the

FINAL ADJOURNMENT DAY

THE ASSEMBLY PASSES A RESOLUTION FIXING APRIL 23.

MORE-AN UNPLEASANT RECORD "COR-

mbly to harder work, introduced a resolution to-night for the final adjournment of the Legis lin had it sent to the Finance Committee of the Upper House for consideration, and he told the Senpassed, he doubted if the Legislature would be able to adjourn until about April 27.

ate last week, was handed down by the Speaker in

circulating a memorial requesting the Governor to return to the Assembly the Raines bill for fair con-The Assembly passed these bills:

ter County
Mr. Brennan's, authorizing Brooklyn to use \$425,Mr. Cullen's, authorizing Brooklyn to use \$425,Mr. Cullen's, authorizing Brooklyn to establish a
free public bath in the Sixth Ward.
Mr. Louinsbury's, approach

Louisbury's, appropriating \$150,000 for the

rmatory Mr. Eldridge's, appropriating \$10,000 for the con-nuation of the upper Hudson River survey, Mr. Austin's, amending the Racing law The following bills were introduced in the Assem

MORE PAY WHEN THEY SIT IN NEW-YORK.

evening, with Lieutenant-Governor Saxton in the chair. There was a large calendar. Senator Pavoy ntroduced the concurrent resolution passed last year

sation for justices of other districts assigned to duty in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, came up for passage, and Sena-tor Mullin spoke against it, saying: "The principle is wrong. The majority in this body will be criticised if this bill be passed. The Justices serving in the First Department now get \$17,500 salary. The Judges up the State do as much work, but receive nly \$7,500 salary." Senator Lexow said the bill would do away with

the fact that Judges from the interior drawing \$7,500 a year had to sit on the bench with Judges doing like work and receiving \$17,500 salary. The city of New-York was desirous of paying the in-

creased salaries.

Senator Elisworth said the bill allowed only such additional salary on account of increased expenditures in New-York City as certified by the presiding Judge of the Appellate Division of the First Department for a Judge appointed from another department. The bill was a just one. Senator Davey said the bill merely gave to judges from the country when serving in New-York City the pay allowed to New-York City judges.

Senator Krum offered an amendment designed to make sure that the additional compensation should

Senator Krum offered an amendment designed to make sure that the additional compensation should be paid by the city of New-York. The amendment was adopted and the bill was ordered reprinted. Senator McNuity's bill, amending the Code of Criminal Procedure so as to allow Mayors to call out the militia in case of riot, was called up. Senator McNuity, in explanation, said that there was a disparity in the provisions of the Military Code and the Criminal Code. The bill took away the power of judges to call the militia out and made plain the power of Mayors to do so. Senator Cantor said the bill should be considered carefully, and it was laid aside.

for said the bill should be considered carefully, and it was laid aside.

The Maiby bill, modifying the Ainsworth Temperance Instruction law, was sent back to the Committee on Public Education for a hearing. Senator Wilcox's bill, providing for vestibules on motor cars in cities, was referred back to the Railroad Committees for a hearing. The substitute New-York City School bill was sent back to the Cities Committee for a hearing, retaining its place on the

These bills were passed: Senator Burns's, amending the Yonkers Police Pension Fund law. Mr. Audett's, prohibiting railroads in Hopkins-st.,

Mr. Audett , promoting teachers in topaids.

Senator Page's, allowing domestic servants to attach an employer's property in suits for wages.

Senator Krum's, authorizing the appointment of assistant district-attorneys in countles of over 45,000

assistant district-attorneys in counties of over 45,000 population.

Senator White's, authorizing the establishment of houses of detention for witnesses and those confined on civil process in counties of over 190,000 population.

Mr. Husted's, appropriating \$75,000 out of the Sing Sing Prison Fund for a new chapel, mess halls and other buildings.

Senator Burns's, extending until May 15, 1896, the time for the collection of taxes in the towns and cities of Westchester County.

Senator Wray's, providing for the appointment of two additional assessors in Brooklyn.

Senator Wray's, relative to damages to be paid to property owners in extending Flatbush and Brooklyn streets.

The following bills were introduced:

The following bills were introduced:

By Senator Ahearn-Legalizing the sale of lands the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church by the

to the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church by the city of New-York.

By Serator Brush—Allowing the transfer of unexpended balances in Brooklyn from one department to another, also, providing for the payment of Gravesend bonds and interest; also, allowing appropriations by Brooklyn for the payment of the New-Utrecht bonds; also, repealing the act giving the East River Bridge Company the right to build a bridge from Hudeon-st., Brooklyn, to Grand-st., New-York City.

East River Bridge Company the right to build a bridge from Hudson-st. Brooklyn, to Grand-st. New-York City.

By Senator Wray-Providing that the Mayor of Brooklyn may appoint persons to fill vacancies in the commission appointed in 1894 to lay out a public driveway in Kings County.

By Senator Burns-Empowering the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, upon the application of any one interested, to make an order appointing three persons to hear claims against the city of New-York, arising out of the construction of Sections 2 to 14, inclusive, of the new Croton Aqueduct, and Section 16.

By Senator Brush-Providing that the Mayor and President of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen and President of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen and President of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen and the Kings County Surrogate shall appoint a com-

President of the Brooklyn Pool of the Kings County Surrogate shall appoint a com-mission of jurors for six years to serve from June 1

THE MAYORS WILL BE HEARD.

GOVERNOR MORTON CHANGES HIS MIND

ABOUT THE RAINES BILL.

respectable this figurehead may be, the subordinate

cided whether or not the Raines bill ought to be

adviser, is still examining that question. The Gov-

when they make their speeches here on Wednes-

that Governor Morton had decided to grant a hearing to the Mayors through Mayor Thacher,

LEGISLATURE.

mitted to both Houses to-night. The bids for com-

it is shown that the improvements will make the

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR

HEARING ON THE SCHOOL BILL.

on Wednesday afternoon will give a hearing on the committee substitute for the Page and the Pavey

New-York City School bills. Many persons have

expressed a desire to be heard. There will be no other hearing by the committee that afternoon. The hearing will be especially for those who oppose the abelition of the ward trustees.

NOTES OF THE NAVY AND ARMY.

Movements of naval vessels have been reported to

The Alliance left Jamaica for Key West; the The-

tis sailed from San Diego on survey work and the Monadnock left Mare Island for San Diego on Satur-

day; the Monterey sailed from Port Angeles for Esquimault yesterday. The Petrel left Nagasaki for

The House Naval Committee to-day decided to

Mare Island, Cal. An appropriation of \$100,000 is

Erwin (promoted from first lieutenant, 4th Cavalry) to the 4th Cavalry, Troop D, to date from Feb-

ruary 25, vice Richard, retired; First Lieutenant Guy H. Preston (promoted from second lieutenant,

sth Cavalry) to the 4th Cavalry, Troop H. to date from February 25, vice Erw.n, promoted; First Lieutenant William A. Campbell (promoted from second lieutenant, 5th infantry) to the 22d infantry, Company I, to date from February 15, vice Wills, deceased.

for any great length of time

Yokohama to-day.

needed for each.

the Navy Department as follows:

Albany, March 16. The Senate Cities Committee

Albany, March 16.-Governor Morton has signed

Albany March 16.- The report of the Capitol Con-

places to his active partisans.

IT IS EVEN POSSIBLE THAT HE MAY HAVE THE MEASURE SENT TO THE MAYORS AS A CITY

BILL-PLATT'S COVERT THREAT. [BY TELEGRAPH 10 THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, March 16.-Thomas C. Platt's fulming tion in favor of the Raines Liquor Tax bill to-day

is interpreted by the Republican members of the DISSOLVING VIEWS. Legislature to-night as an order addressed to Governor Morton that he must sign the measure. If the Governor signs it Mr. Platt will think that his Dr. Greene's lectures always draw crowds. power as a boss has been convincingly shown. Mr. Platt's anxiety that the Governor should sign it is ident in every line of his argument in favor of it. He is thinking of the appointments of excise inby the enormous audience present. ors that will be in his gift the moment the State Excise Commissioner is appointed. However

lectures, which opened in Chickering Hall last night with a magnificent discourse, proves this Dr. Greene's lectures are popular with the people because they deserve to be. They are of officers, judging from previous appointments, will

be named by Mr. Platt, and, from the news whiteomes from various Congress districts, whe delegates to the National Republican Convention are being elected, it is evident that Mr. Platt, aldoubt the largest practice of any physician in ready reckening on his power to appoint excise in the world among nervous and chronic diseases, his wide information and experience render him thoroughly equipped to enlighten the people on these medical points so essential to know, and in a manner of fascinating interest to all.

Dr. Greene, whose address is 35 West lith-st., New-York City, is a scientific and earnest physician, and means every word of his able and strong discourse. He knows the wonderful curative powers of his grand medical discoveries, and, in this age of marvellous discoveries, when all the resources of the world are brought to the development of a higher and perfected science, no grander secret was ever wrested from nature, no mightier power for the world's good ever yielded to the searchlight of investigation, than his wonderful discoveries of the means to make sick people strong and well—the remedies to put in sound and perfect health those who are weak, sick, suffering and exhausted. the world among nervous and chronic diseases, spectors, has promised a large number of these Governor Morton made it evident to-day that he has not yet made a decision on the Rainez bill by informing Mayor Thacher, of Albany, that he might have a hearing on the bill in company with other Mayors on Wednesday at 10 o'clock. Mayor Thacher at once informed seventeen Mayors, who desire to be heard, of the action of Governor orion. Mayor Jewett, of Buffalo, requested him to-day to add his name to the list of Mayors who desire to be heard on the bill. Mr. Jewett, in a

tter addressed to the Assembly in denunciation of the bill, declared that it "legalized larceny" of the money of the ctiles by the State, and also asthe sufferer from nerve and body weakdisapproval. Mr. Lincoln, the Governor's law

If he decides that the contention of the Mayors, that they have a right to pass upon the bill, is a just one, he will have the Legislature re-call the bill, and then it would be sent to the Mayors, who would have fifteen days in which to If the bill should go to the Mayors now, it would be back in the Governor's hands until along in it, and it would have to be passed again

Governor then would have ten days to consider it. If the bill does not go to the Mayors, the Governor will have until March 25, the day after the Republican State Convention, to act on it. Mr. Thacher sent Colonel Strong the follow-

wonderful, and has never been equalities by any other physician.

A sure and certain cure for their weaknesses and diseases is what the people want, and a cure is always what the sick receive under the use of Dr. Greene's remarkable medicines.

This fact gives the public perfect confidence in him, and people everywhere, from far and wide, flock to his office to receive his free consultation, use his wonderful remedies, avail themselves of his vast experience in curing diseases.

consultation, use his wonderful remedies, avail the Mayor tersely.

It cannot say as yet appear for me."

Assistant Corporation Counsel would probably represent the fig.

Was one of the Republicans of the systematy's papers. Mr. Platt's he Raines bill as given in the extremely appears of the bill by the Government of the Bernaldican party in the systematy's papers. Mr. Blass proval of the bill by the Government of the Republican party in the systematy is proval of the bill by the Government of the said yesterday. There is be by Mr. Platt which I agree serving that 'it is impossible to long as to the merits of proper the people will be deceived long measure, and to other measures has Legislature by questionable the bill to the Republican party in the people will be deceived long measure, and to other measures has Legislature by questionable the first of the Raines bill into law wint, be fatal to the Republican and will practically mean its deduction of the State.

TING THE CAPITOL.

THE COST SUBMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE.

The report of the Capitol Cononer, covering the work of the stinception last year, was subsets to night. The bids for comparison of the proper of the proper of the proper of the proper of the state.

Another great offer of the Doctor, and certainly the most far reaching of them all, is his set to night. The bids for comparison of the mall, is his set to night. The bids for comparison of the mall, is his set to night. The bids for comparison of the mall, is his set to night. The bids for comparison of the mall will be the result.

Another great offer of the Doctor, and certainly the most far reaching of them all, is his mo

Another great tainly the most far reaching of them all, is his great system of consultation through letter correspondence. This system of correspondence by mail gives people everywhere the opportunity of consulting the doctor without leaving their homes, and entirely free of charge. Any person can write a letter from home to Dr. Greene, at his office, 35 West 14th-st., New York City, describing the case, telling each of the symptoms, and receive from Dr. Greene an answer explaining each case thoroughly and telling just what to do to get well and strong. He tells the meaning of every symptom, what causes it, and describes the complaints so minutely that the person understands at once exactly what the matter is.

actly what the matter is.

A splendid offer indeed for busy people, as it saves the time and expense of a trip to the city. It also saves the payment of doctors fees, and the best medical advice is obtained entirely free

the best medical advice is obtained entirely free and without leaving home.

Whatever your complaint, if you are wise, if you want to get well, if you want your disease surely cured, do not fail to consult Dr. Greene at once. Remember it will cost you nothing to consult him, whether you call at his office or write him about your case. You will find him always sympathetic, with an earnest desire to do you good, to cure and make you well and strong again.

This (Tuesday) evening and wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, Dr. Greene will deliver in Chickering Hall, grand free private illustrated lectures to men only. These lectures will be spiendidly illustrated by dissolving views, and will contain valuable advice upon those important subjects of a private nature which all men should know and understand, but too often are ignorant construction. and understand, but too other are special cerning. The doctor will also discuss that terrible disease, nervous debility, so common amons men. Admission is free to all parts of the house and all men should attend these valuable private leaves. They will leave much to their vate lectures. They will learn much to their

Wednesday afternoon, March 18, at 3 o'clock, the doctor will give a free private illustrated lecture to ladies only. This lecture will be beautifully and accurately illustrated by dissolving views, thus giving ladies a splendid opportunity to understand all those diseases and weaknesses which they are neculiarly liable.

Washington, March 16.-A telegram to the Navy to understand all those diseases and weaknesses to which they are peculiarly liable.

Valuable hints will be given in regard to preserving health, maintaining a fresh and delicate complexion and keeping a youthful appearance to mature years, as well as other important information. As admission is entirely free, and all ladies are much interested in these matters, there will doubtless be a large attendance. Department from Beaufort, S. C., reports that there

THE DEAD MAN PLAYED A TUNE. Wetbeck (Mich.) correspondence of The Chicago

Tribune.

James Mulligan, an employe of a logging camp, died in the woods a coupe of days ago. His friends placed his body and all his belongings in a coffin to ship to his family.

They decided to carry the coffin to the railroad station. Eight stalwart woodsmen undertook the task of carrying it a mile over the frozen mud roads. They had not gone far when they suddenly stopped. Every one of them turned pale with fear, and they nearly dropped their burden.

From within the coffin they heard the strains of "After the Ball" in the plping tones peculiar to a music-box.

Then some one remembered the box which James brought to help shorten the long nights was packed in the coffin, and it is supposed the jarring caused the springs to relax. The men were reassured and proceeded on their way.

cased.

The following transfers of officers are ordered to take effect this date: First Leutenant Thomas H. Slavens, from the 6th Cavalry to the 4th Cavalry, Troop H: First Lieutenant Robert L. Howse, from the 9th Cavalry to the 6th Cavalry, Troop L: First Lieutenant Guy H. Preston, from the 4th Cavalry to the 9th Cavalry, Troop A.

Leave for six months on Surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect when his services can be spared from the United States Articlery School, Fort Monroe, Va., is Flint's Fine Furniture.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO LOOK

Spoklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Follon-63

CHICKERING HALL SCENE OF ENTHUSIASM

MOST INTERESTING AND ATTRACTIVE TO ALL ARE THESE BEAUTIFULLY ILLUS-WEALTH OF MAGNIFICENT

DRAWS CROWDS.

DR. GREENE'S SPRING LECTURE COURSE

BEGUN.

AND APPLAUSE.

His beautifully illustrated spring course of

marvellous interest and no money is spared in their profuse and beautiful illustrations. Dr. Greene is a man of broad knowledge, a most brilliant orator, and inasmuch as he has beyond

rnor may get some light on it from the Mayors

hausted.
Only the sufferer from nerve and body weakening disease can realize what cure means. It
is a transition from the depth of misery to the
height of joy; a passage from the vale of sorrow, where utter weakness fetters the body and
gloom and shadow hold mind and energies in
well-nigh hopeless despair, to the bright mountain top of a new hope, a new life, a new energy, a new vigor. For the sufferer, dispiritedly
groping in the night of discouragement, it is a
rising star of hope lighting to renewed health,
strength and happiness.
"There is no greater truth," said Dr. Greene
in his lecture, "than that people need education
and guidance in this, the most momentous matter of their lives. The fondest desire of every
person is to be strong and vigorous, and as it
is ignorance which plunges them into sickness
and disease, so it is ignorance of the means of
cure which continues them slaves to weakness
and suffering. Knowledge is always power, and
the knowledge of how to regain health and
strength will cause everybody to immediately
seek the sure means of cure."

We have said that Dr. Greene has the largest
practice in the world among long-standing and
lingering complaints. We may add also that he
has a far greater success in the cure of this
class of diseases than any other physician. In
affections of a nervous or chronic character,
especially in those cases which are of long
standing, and which the ordinary family physicians fail to cure, Dr. Greene's success in restoring people to health and strength is simply
wonderful, and has never been equalled by any
other physician.

A sure and certain cure for their weaknesses

ing telegram:

Hon. William L. Strong, Mayor, New-York City.

Dear sir: The Governor has granted a hearing before him on the Raines bill to the Mayors of the cities on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Since you represent the city most disastrously affected by the bill. I earnestly hope you will be present.

JOHN BOYD THACHER.

Mayor Strong said that he still adhered to his first conclusion as to the bill's being a general measure with the enactment of which the Mayors are not officially concerned.

"Yes." the Mayor replied. "I cannot say as yet whom I will ask to appear for me."

It was said that Assistant Corporation Counsel fonn Proctor Clarke would probably represent the Mayor at the hearing.

Cornelius N. Bliss was one of the Republicans of prominence who does not agree with Mr. Platt's reseate views of the Raines bill as given in the Tiogan interview in yesterday's papers. Mr. Bliss believes that the approval of the bill by the Governor will work great injury to the Republican party at the polis this fail. He said yesterday: "There is one statement made by Mr. Platt which I agree with. Total is his assertion that it is impossible to deceive the people long as to the merits of proper laws. I don't think the people will be deceived long in regard to this measure, and to other measures that have passed the Legislature by questionable methods. The enactment of the Raines bill into law will in my judgment, be fatal to the Republican parts in this State and will practically mean its destruction at this end of the State." THE ESTIMATES OF THE COST SUBMITTED TO THE

another great offer of the Doctor, and tainly the most far reaching of them all, is his pleting the building by contract are reviewed, and tower as desirable for office purposes as other por-tions of the building.

A communication from the Capitol Commissioner.
Perry, states that the estimated cost of completing certain parts of the Capitol by day's labor will be \$20,239, while the lowest bids for completing the other parts of the Capitol will aggregate \$1,356,333, making a total of \$1,76,647. Besides this an addi-tional \$50,09 is estimated to be necessary for the expense of the supervision, architects' drawings and other contingencies. or office purposes as other por-

Chapter 99 Senator Wray's, authorizing the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department, to appoint a clerk, salary \$6,000; a deputy clerk, salary \$2,000, and five attendants, salary \$1,200 each. salary 35,000, a deputy clerk, salary \$2,000, and five attendants, salary \$1,200 each.

Chapter 100—Assemblyman Finn's, making it a misdemeanor to dump snow or refuse into the Hudson River off Battery Park, New-York City,
Chapter 102—Assemblyman A. C. Wilson's, providing that the Warden of the City Prison in New-York, or the prison to which the commitment was made shall receive fines when not paid to the clerk of the court where sentence was imposed, and that the Warden shall turn over such moneys to the Controller of New-York City.

Chapter 38—Assemblyman French's, providing that the clerk and deputy clerk of the Court of Special Sassions in New-York shall subscribe to the eath of office, which shall be filed with the County Clerk, and that they shall be under bonds for \$5,000. This (Tuesday) evening and Wednesday even-

was not enough water at Port Royal this morning allow the battle-ship Indiana to pass over the bar. An east wind, it was stated, would be necessary to diana to be docked. The repeated delays in the at-tempt to get the big vessel into the drydock are causing uneasiness at the Navy Department, as the high tide now prevailing is not expected to continue granted First Lieutenant Willoughby Walke, 5th Ar-

illery.

Naval orders: Captain J. R. Bartlett detached from Lighthouse Board and ordered to command the Terror, April 15: Passed Assistant Surgeon C. H. T. Lowndes to the Washington Navy Yard; Surgeon P. M. Rivey to the Naval Dispensary, Washington: Surgeon H. Lamotte from the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mars., and ordered to the receiving-ship Franklin: Surgeon G. E. H. Harmon from the Naval Dispensary and ordered to the Naval Academy.

recommend three new timber drydocks one at Al-giers, La., one at Portsmouth, N. H., and one at The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are ordered: Captain James B.

OVER THE STOCK AND PRICES.